



BEAUREGARD TOWN HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT

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DEFINITIONS

WHAT IS A SURVEY?

For this publication, a *survey* is a process of gathering information and identifying facts about a community's **historic resources**. This is sub-divided into *field-survey* – going out into the community on-foot to document structures – and also *planning* and *background research* before a field survey begins, *organization and presentation as survey data* as the survey proceeds, and the development of *inventories*.

WHAT IS A HISTORIC RESOURCE?

The National Historic Preservation Act defines historic resource, or historic property, as:

any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register (of Historic Places); such term includes artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such a district, site, building, structure, or object.¹

In turn, the Beauregard Town Historic Structures Survey team also adopts this definition of a historic resource as it relates to the boundary set within the Beauregard Town Historic Structures Survey.

TERMS

LHRI: Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory

DHP: Department of Historic Preservation (under the Office of Cultural Development, State of Louisiana)

SHPO: State Historic Preservation Office (within the DHP under the Office of Cultural Development, State of Louisiana)

BRGTSS: Beauregard Town Historic Structures Survey

NRHP: National Register of Historic Places

¹ As stated by the National Park Service, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.



HISTORY

CITY OF BATON ROUGE | EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

A Brief History, Courtesy of the City of Baton Rouge: Parish of East Baton Rouge²

FRENCH EXPLORERS

In 1699, French explorers discovered the area where Baton Rouge is now located. Pierre Le Moyne D'Iberville's writings refer to the area as Istrouma or Red Stick, which when translated into French becomes Baton Rouge. Records of D'Iberville describe large reddened poles erected by Indians with fish and bear heads attached in sacrifice. These may have designated boundaries at a point separating the hunting grounds of the Bayou Goula and the Houma Indian tribes.

In 1718, the French are alleged to have constructed a fort near the area to protect travelers from New Orleans to northern outposts. The Baton Rouge area then belonged to France. The area was transferred to England by the treaty of Paris in 1763. Following this, the settlement was renamed New Richmond.

SPANISH INFLUENCE

In September of 1779, the Spanish defeated the English at Fort Butte on Bayou Manchac and then captured Baton Rouge, so that by 1781 West Florida, which included the East Baton Rouge area, was under Spanish influence.

WEST FLORIDA REPUBLIC

In 1810, when the Spanish were overthrown by local settlers, approximately 1,000 people resided in the Baton Rouge vicinity. The people declared themselves independent and renamed this area the West Florida Republic. In a few months, the territory was annexed by Louisiana and was divided. At that time, East Baton Rouge Parish was created.

Louisiana was admitted into the Union on April 8, 1812. Baton Rouge was incorporated in 1817; it became the state capital in 1849.

CIVIL WAR

For most of the duration of the Civil War, 1861-1865, Baton Rouge was under Union control except for a brief period in 1862. During the war, the capital was relocated several times; however, in 1882 the center of government was returned to Baton Rouge at that time the city had a population of 7,197.

INDUSTRY

At the turn of the 20th century, the town began to develop industrially due to its strategic location on the first bluff along the Mississippi River north of the Gulf of Mexico.

BATON ROUGE SIZE

Baton Rouge, Louisiana's capital city is now 74.74 square miles in size with some 230,000 people. East Baton Rouge Parish population is approximately 412,500 and is 472.1 square miles in size.



² City of Baton Rouge | Parish of East Baton Rouge.



NEIGHBORHOOD OF BEAUREGARD TOWN



Beauregard Town is one of the oldest neighborhoods in Baton Rouge. It is a community of mixed business and residential use, including a number of museums, government facilities, and restaurants.

Beauregard Town is a turn-of-the-century, predominantly residential district, with a small warehouse district known as "Catfish Town" located in the southeast corner along the Mississippi River. The boundaries encompass the surviving historic structures in an area which originated as a grandiose Baroque city plan which was drawn up in 1806, under the auspices of Elias Beauregard.³

The plan consisted of a 9 by 12 block area with a central cathedral square, and 4 radiating diagonal streets leading to 4 ancillary public squares. The ancillary squares were never executed and in the early 20th century the central cathedral square was covered

with structures and Government Street cut through it. According to the plan, a formal garden was to occupy the eastern end of the principal street (named Government Street, or Calle de Gobierno since Baton Rouge was under Spanish rule at the time). This street was designed to be wider than the other streets to emphasize its importance, and the developers envisioned a cluster of government buildings along this thoroughfare. In the very center was a large square dedicated for use by the church. Beauregard Town was then and continues to be bordered by directional streets North Boulevard, East Boulevard, and South Boulevard in their respective directions, and by the Mississippi River to the West.

Although Government Street was never lined with the government building envisioned, the Old State Capitol (1847-49) was constructed within its boundaries, and many current city government facilities lie at the northwest corner of the subdivision. In 1862, Beauregard Town and the rest of Baton Rouge were occupied by the Union Army during the Civil War. Many structures were burned, or suffered damage by bombardment.

In 1979, a section of Beauregard Town was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an architecturally significant historic district. The residential area and "Catfish Town" were the two large components that made up the district nomination. Government Street, once the "grand rue" of the plan, was largely redeveloped in the post 1950-period with large commercial structures of one or two stories with large parking lots. This area, among other commercial areas, was excluded from the district nomination.

Catfish Town consists of two-story brick warehouses which date from the late 19th or early 20th centuries. The warehouses are closely placed and form an effective barrier between the residential area and the River. The buildings are simple, massive and low, with shallow brick arches above some of the windows.

The residential area, which is by far the larger of the two principal areas in Beauregard Town, consists of modest one and two-story buildings with four monuments of focal points. The residential buildings are spaced so closely that the distance between the houses is less than the average façade width. They have an average lawn setback of 10-15 feet. The average street width is 22 feet. This makes for intimate streetscapes and spaces. In the 1979 nomination, approximately 80% of the houses had front porches. This creates pockets of space beyond the house fronts which enhances the complexity and interest of the

³ "Beauregard Town" National Register of Historic Places nomination form, April 11, 1979.



streetscape spaces. Approximately 80% of the houses are one story, the rest two. Most of the current buildings in the subdivision were constructed between 1900 and 1930.

With further research and understanding about the progress of Beauregard Town, the district boundary was increased three times, first in March 1983, second in August 1983 and third in December 1999.

Today the only major feature of the Beauregard plan which remains is the radiating diagonal streets which cut strong vistas through the district. Alas, the diagonal streets survive to this day, but the open plazas are victims to progress. In 2000, the city of Baton Rouge renewed efforts to revitalize the downtown area. Beauregard Town is often considered in city planning meetings even to this day.



SURVEY BOUNDARY

WHAT IS THE BOUNDARY?

The survey will include buildings facing the boundary line and everything within the enclosed boundary. The boundary of the Beauregard Town Historic Structures Survey (MHSS) follows this path:

- From the corner of S. River Road at North Boulevard;
- East on south side of North Boulevard;
- South on St. Philip Street;
- East on south side of North Boulevard;
- South on both sides of East Boulevard/T.J. Jemison Boulevard;
- East on both sides of Louisiana Avenue;
- South on both sides of South 10th Street;
- West on both sides of Mayflower Street;
- South on both sides East Boulevard;
- East on both sides of South Boulevard;
- North on both sides of South River Road;

STRUCTURES COUNT

The initial count for the Beauregard Town Historic Structures Survey is 517 resources. These include residential, commercial, religious, institutional or other resources.

Listed properties generally fall into one of five categories, though there are special considerations for other types of properties which do not fit into these five broad categories or fit into more specialized subcategories. The five general categories for NRHP properties are: building, structure, object, site, and district.

Resources identified in the Beauregard Town Historic District survey include buildings, objects and structures.

- **Buildings** as defined by the National Register, are structures intended to shelter some sort of human activity. Examples include house, barn, hotel or church.
- **Objects** are usually artistic in nature, or small in scale when compared to structures and buildings. Though objects may be movable, they are generally associated with a specific setting or environment. Examples of objects include monuments, sculptures and fountains.
- **Structures** differ from buildings, in that they are functional constructions meant to be used for purposes other than sheltering human activity. Examples include, an aircraft, a ship, a grain elevator, a gazebo and a bridge.

The survey of Beauregard surveyed 2 objects, 5 structures, and 510 buildings. The survey of historic and non-historic structures now reflects a valuable stock of architecture and contextual history of Beauregard Town.



SURVEY ORGANIZATION

The Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation (DHP) endeavors to survey the state by 2020. To accomplish this substantial research, the DHP offers competitive grants to qualified surveyors.

QUALIFICATION

According to the qualifications standards of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, as stated in 36 CFR 61 Appendix A in Architectural History, the minimum professional qualifications in architectural history are a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, with coursework in American architectural history.⁴

Calhoun & Rolf Preservation Works was hired to organize and delegate the survey work. This is a collaboration of Calhoun Preservation, LLC and Rolf Preservation Works.

The lead surveyor for this project will be Kelly L. Calhoun, MPS. She holds a Master of Preservation Studies degree from Tulane University; a Bachelor of Science degree in Liberal Arts with concentrations in Architectural Technology, Mathematics and the Humanities from the University of Texas; and an Associate's degree in Architectural Technology.

The lead historian for this project was James Rolf, MPS. James holds a Master of Preservation Studies degree from Tulane University.

GRANT FUNDING

Working in close proximity with Maggie Gleason of the City-Parish Planning Commission. This survey is funded by the City of Baton Rouge with a matching grant from the Division of Historic Preservation at the State of Louisiana's Office of Cultural Development through the Historic Preservation Fund Survey Grant:

"Each year DHP distributes an allocation of federal funds for Survey and Planning projects through a competitive grants process. The grants are focused on on-going state and federally mandated programs and initiatives that are outlined in the Louisiana Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan and include regional, parish, and local historic standing structure surveys of properties fifty years and older."⁵

The activity that is the subject of this report has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, through the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Historic Preservation. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, or the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, nor does the mention of trade names of commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, sexual orientation, national origin, disabilities, religion, age, or sex in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to:

Office of Equal Opportunity
National Park Service
1849 C Street, N.W.

⁴ Courtesy of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines [as Amended and Annotated].

⁵ Information from the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory Guidelines. Page 2.



Washington, D.C. 20240

REQUIRED SURVEY FORM

This grant from the state comes with some requirements. One is surveying using their form, the *Louisiana Historic Resources Inventory*. To begin, the DHP recommends reading the Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory Guidelines document. Within, it states that the Louisiana Historic Resources Survey “is an ongoing, statewide survey designed to uniformly collection information about buildings, sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, and cultural significance. This information is used to assess eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and for other statewide preservation activities.”⁶

CONDUCTING THE SURVEY

Conducting a survey involves three sets of activities: archival research, field survey and recording of information. Archival research is done before the survey begins, however much more information is uncovered regularly throughout the on-site survey process, as well as through the recordation process. As a result, all three activities will normally be going on all at once. In other words, archival research prepares the surveyor for what they may find and what they may need to record, and then the field survey and recordation process back up, add, or negate that information.

Archival research

Archival research for Beauregard Town includes the *historic context* working as a framework of information based on theme, geographical area, and period of time. It makes possible to predict where different kinds of historic resources will occur and what their characteristics may be. Primary and secondary information may include written, oral and mapping sources.

Where information was available, sources included largely from digital databases such as Google Maps, Google Streetview, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, HistoricAerials.com and on occasion historic newspapers and other library databases.

Field survey

A field survey is conducted by first preliminary examination/inspection and secondly by a time of intensive study.

Preliminary examination/inspection for Beauregard Town is to first gain ones bearings. This was accomplished by understanding the structure of the roads in its patterns. The city is divided by a central railroad: many of the perpendicular streets running across the railroad are named East or West *Street Name* by this man-made feature. Alternatively, Thomas Street in the man-made factor to divide perpendicular North and South *Street Name*. Understanding this structure gave the surveyor a geographical understanding of location, i.e. gain bearings. Everything north Thomas Street was *North Street Name* and everything west of the railroad is *West Street Name*, similar for south of Thomas Street and east of the railroad.

Secondly, a *windshield survey (or sometimes quick walking surveys)* is conducted by which a systematic observation is made from a moving vehicle (or on foot). This process is made to better understand a community in general or specific condition or aspect of it. This is an informal survey made by a professional to prepare a team for the intensive study.

The intensive study portion of a field survey answers questions based on the Louisiana Historic Inventory Form required by the Historic Preservation Fund Survey Grant. It documents all historic buildings,

⁶ Ibid.



structures, sites, objects and potential districts in sufficient detail to permit their evaluation and registration in the National Register of Historic Places or a State or local equivalent.

The Beauregard Town Historic Structures Survey (MHSS) includes historic structures, sites, et cetera as well as their contemporaries (younger than 50 years as of 2020). Meaning that this survey inspects all properties within the area being studied. Not included are empty lots.

The intensive survey includes a detailed *Louisiana Historic Resources Inventory* form, photographs that meet the criteria of the DHP and SHPO, drawings and other documentation.

Together, the preliminary examination/inspection and intensive survey become the basis for evaluation and development of an inventory.

Oral history or other ethnographic⁷ contribution to a survey may not be written into a community's history. However, it may richly represent the memories of its people, as well as their ways of life, expressions and thoughts. For this reason, receptiveness of a surveyor to this oral communication of a place is often important and a key component to the survey.

SURVEYOR

As necessitated by the grant structure, a Project Supervisor oversaw the distribution of grant funds. This role was fulfilled by Maggie T. Gleason, the Long Range Division Manager of the Brownfield Program of the City/Parish Planning Commission.

A Secretary of the Interior Qualified Lead Surveyor was hired to manage the survey process and delegate survey work – Kelly Calhoun, Calhoun Preservation, LLC. She began work on March 15, 2020 and completed the survey on June 9, 2020.

RECORDING OF INFORMATION

In recording information, the National Park Service's Department of the Interior requests that this information be organized and recorded in a manner that is compatible with the National Register Information System (NRIS) within a system used by State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The Beauregard Town Historic Structures Survey uses the *Louisiana Historic Inventory Form*, as given by our SHPO.

Listed below is the structure of the 2020 LHRI form:

1. Historic name:
 - a. Historic primary or secondary name by which the resource is known;
2. Address/location:
 - a. current address number and street;
3. Resource type:
 - a. building, site, object, structure and how many of each;
4. Architectural description and comments:
 - a. professional description of a property's appearance and condition:
specific features of architectural elements, materials, decorative elements interior
features, outbuildings, windows, etc.

To standardize statewide survey information, the same LHRI form is used. The current form is below. Surveyors prioritized materials data as well as information on elements not visible in photos (such as outbuildings).

⁷ Oral history focuses on straightforward recollection of their recollections, while ethnography is more concerned with contemporary cultural values, perceptions and ways of life.



As the survey progresses, we have organized photographs and documents in the following manner. Organizing photographs within the folder of its corresponding street number, street name, and naming the file by address, date and photograph number.

For example, say three photographs of a house along America Street are taken on March 10, 2020. They are saved in the file as:

420 America Street 3.10 1;
420 America Street 3.10 2;
420 America Street 3.10 3;


Where a property has two addresses, such as a double or an apartment building, all current addresses numbers were included in the file name. For example:

740-742 America Street 3.10 1;
740-742 America Street 3.10 2;

Each photo was saved in a digital folder organized by street name. For example, all the America Street images are the America Street folder.

The completed LHRI forms are all saved in one folder.

LHRI form used starting March 2020, as exemplified from the LHRI Guidelines.

Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory		
 <p>Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation Office of Cultural Development Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism</p>		
		Resource ID Number <input type="text"/>
Historic Name <input type="text"/>	Latitude (Decimal Degrees) <input type="text"/>	
Address <input type="text"/>	Longitude (Decimal Degrees) <input type="text"/>	
City <input type="text"/>	Parish Jefferson	Date Surveyed <input type="text"/>
National Register Status Potential District	Type of Resource Building	
Contributing Status (District Surveys Only) <input checked="" type="radio"/> Contributing <input type="radio"/> Non-Contributing <input type="radio"/> Other	Construction Date (Estimated) <input type="text"/>	
Eligibility Criteria <input type="checkbox"/> A-Event <input type="checkbox"/> B-Person <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-Design or Construction <input type="checkbox"/> D-Potential Information	Date of Alterations (Estimated) <input type="text"/>	
		Form Minimal Traditional Cottage
		Style Other
Architectural Description and Comments: Include details on windows, doors, foundation, roof, outbuildings, or any other architectural features of note. For bridges include sub-type, if known, and approximate length. (No character limit)		
<input type="text"/>		

Insert Photo Here:	File/Image Name:	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		
Insert Photo Here:	File/Image Name:	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		
SHPO Concurrence (SHPO Use Only!) <input type="checkbox"/>		

BEAUREGARD TOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Within the survey boundaries is the neighborhood of Beauregard Town. Changes in Baton Rouge's architectural trends assist in understanding neighborhood development and subsequent architectural development. The boundaries of this neighborhood are roughly outlined below.

Buildings are outlined in gray. Major roads are identified.

BOUNDARY MAP: HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY
BEAUREGARD TOWN
BATON ROUGE, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA



ArcGIS: ESRI
June 10, 2020
Kelly Calhoun, Calhoun Preservation, LLC

North



BEAUREGARD TOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Period of significance: 1824 - 1970

Dominant architectural styles:

- **Queen Anne (225, 52%)**
Example: 601 Saint Joseph Street



- **Craftsman (111, 26%)**
Example: 332 Napoleon Street



- **Classical Revival (23, 5%)**
Example: 628 North Boulevard



- **Mixed (23, 5%)**
Example: 521 America Street



Dominant building forms:

- **Bungalow (155, 36%)**
Example: 147 Saint Charles Street



- **Shogun (33, 5%)**
Example: 618 East Boulevard





- **Center-Hall (24, 6%)**
Example: 445 Louisiana Avenue



- **Queen Cottage (23, 5%)**
Example: 427 Mayflower Street



- **Office building (21, 5%)**
Example: 300 North Boulevard



- **Creole Cottage (21, 5%)**
Example: 717 Royal Street



- **Double Shotgun (18, 4%)**
Example: 145 Saint Joseph Street



- **Gable-Ell (16, 4%)**
Example: 982 Louisiana Avenue





SURVEY CHALLENGES/KEY LEARNINGS

Below are the notable challenges that arose during the planning and execution stages of the Beauregard Town Historic Structures Survey.

Potential preventative measures for these challenges in future survey work is included as well.

LACK OF ON-SITE GIS

At the project outset there was an expectation that surveyors could utilize GIS handsets during fieldwork surveys to automatically digitize the information. Information collected through a GIS application on a mobile tablet was to include property address, GPS coordinates, and a series of dropdown menus to identify the LHRI form information – style, number of stories, raised or foundation, windows, siding, materials, etc.

This technology was partially accessible to the surveyors, but could not be efficiently integrated into the process. It was outdated and the original LHRI form was incompatible, requiring too much time to complete in the field.

WEATHER

Working during inclement weather can affect fieldwork in multiple ways.

During rainy weather: rain droplets may land on the camera lens to give an unclear picture; cars passing by may splash water on the surveyor; the ground may be too muddy to move around for the best perspective of a building; and rain may get on the surveyor's note sheets, making them difficult to read or write on.

Potential preventative measures for rainy weather: surveyor can wear a hat to keep rain out of her eyes as well as to protect the camera view; surveyor can have a terry cloth on hand to wipe clean the camera lens if rain droplets get on it; and a weather-proof notepad can be used in the field instead of regular paper.

During hot and sunny weather: sweat and sunburn may make the surveyor very uncomfortable; there might be no shade along that day's route, which means no escape from hot conditions; and sunny days can make photographing buildings difficult because of light obscuring the features of the building.

Potential preventative measures for the heat and sun: surveyor could opt for breezy clothing, wearing sunscreen, a proper hat, eye protection and thick-soled shoes; supplies such as sunscreen, extra water, photography equipment, etc. can be kept in a nearby location instead of on surveyor's person; photos can be taken under a shaded area; or surveyor can carry an extra sheet of paper to shield the overhead sun in the camera view where no shade is available.

A way to combat weather intrusions for future surveys is also to maintain a backlog of flexible project tasks. For instance, each field day can have a corresponding data entry day in case of a surprise rain shower. In times of high heat, fieldwork can be done in the early morning or evening with data entry in the afternoon. Check the weather each week before executing a schedule and choose which tasks to complete based on what the surveyor can most easily accomplish that day.

TOPOGRAPHY

Foliage during photography sessions creates shade over houses, which obscures photographic details and can lead to visual obstructions. Plant life and trees enhance our landscape, but offer an obstacle when taking architectural survey photographs. Because photography for this survey was relegated to the



sidewalk, street, and other public service-ways, taking photographs at a good vantage point was at times problematic.

A possible way to combat topographical obstructions is to plan photographic work in Louisiana for the winter months. This way foliage has not had the chance to bloom. Legal restrictions prevent maneuvering around different points on the property to get a workable angle, so conducting work in the fall and winter seasons is the best counterbalancing option.

DATA COLLECTION/RECORDATION

The system developed for conducting the Beauregard Town Historic Structures Survey was as follows:

1. Plan daily route for fieldwork.
2. Go to beginning of route.
3. Photograph structure from at least 3 angles - the front and a 45-degree on either side.
4. Repeat for each structure along route.
5. Return to office.
6. Upload photos to computer.
7. Sort photos into appropriate folders, rename, divided by street.
8. Prompt the GIS developers to mark online progress map which properties were surveyed.
9. Add address and all photos to interactive GIS map per online map entry.
10. Create a line in Excel with the address in Excel.
11. Fill in Latitude/Longitude, City, Parish in Excel.
12. Report above information to LASHPO for individual inventory numbers.
13. Once those inventory numbers are populated by LASHPO, record them in Excel according to their appropriate Latitude/Longitude.
14. Research date of construction, date of alterations, note changes over time in Excel.
15. Using photographs as a reference, write architecture descriptions of resources into Excel.
16. Once all resources have been surveyed and received a corresponding inventory number, individually import the fields from Excel into PDF LHRI form. To do this, the Excel file was saved as a TXT file. Open the PDF of the LHRI form, edit by clicking on "Prepare Form" in the collapsible tab, then click on "More", Click "Import Data", select the TXT file and then the line you want to import.
17. Download the two best photos per property into the LHRI form by clicking inside the cells.
18. Place photos into LHRI forms.

This process does take a significant amount of time, but the Excel does allow organization of information and easy filters to analyze the data. Each structure took approximately 20-30 minutes to complete in the beginning.

The new LHRI form aided in this and affected data recordation for the better. The new, simpler form cut time spent on the old process in half because of its use of technology to do the reverse of what we set out to do - each entry in PDF form could be generated into an all-encompassing Excel table.

Another challenge to this project was that there were components to the survey that were important for public engagement. The City-Parish Information Services Department used GIS to create an interactive progress map mapping each point that represented the resource location. These points included address, date of photograph and two to three photographs. This map is positive in providing community information, while not entirely necessary for the purposes of this project. Each point on the map took approximately 30 seconds to create, which means that over 4.5 hours of survey time would have been spent mapping the intended 517 points. This step is an important engagement tool with the public, and dedicating it to a professional was a key component in saving historian survey time.



Considering all of the above, removing extra components to the process such as the map is essential for streamlining the survey process. In future work, the recommended simpler process of filling out the PDF and then generating an Excel will be strictly adhered to. That paired with consistent software platforms and survey forms will make for a more manageable process. Leading up to that as well, if field notes are also done in a consistent manner, others entering that data at a later date will have an easier time translating the information. This is helpful when many people are assisting with a project, as was the case here.

Without the assistance of advanced technology (e.g. tablets or GIS devices), the future survey structure should resemble the below:

1. Photographer should plan daily route for field.
2. Go to beginning of route.
3. Photograph structure from at least 3 angles - the front and a 45-degree on either side.
4. Repeat for each structure along route
5. Return to office and upload photos to computer.
7. Fill out LHRI PDF using field notes, established research tools, and attach photos directly from upload.
8. Generate Excel list of data from LHRI Forms

ARCHITECTURE STYLES AND FORMS

There is a significantly lacking modern architecture list of styles and forms in the current public knowledge, leaving historians open to interpreting modern styles. Architecture historians are continually finding proper descriptions and terms for mid-century modern and modern styles from 1950 to 2020. Thankfully, the LHRI form allows editing to the architectural styles and forms so that surveyors can edit the survey according to what is relevant to the location, local language and development of architectural history.

COMMUNITY CURIOSITY

A last challenge in executing the survey was stopping work to answer questions from citizens. This took up time in the field. Citizens' follow-up inquiries over the phone and by email likewise filled some survey hours.

Part of this was due to the fact that each structure surveyed was given a door tag notifying them that the surveyor had been on site. This door tag included a web address as well as the City-Parish office contact information. This was done to create awareness, but in doing so it produced surprising inefficiency to the overall survey process.

Developing a set response or providing more information on the door tag could curtail some inquiries. Overall this was a welcome distraction to the project because it succeeds in creating opportunities for awareness and education.



ONGOING RECOMMENDATIONS

CONTINUED SURVEY EFFORTS

In conjunction with the discernment of National Register nomination opportunities from the Beauregard Town Survey data, survey efforts should continue in-house. The East Baton Rouge Parish office can hone an efficient survey structure based on key learnings from this process as well to continue documentation of Beauregard Town.

This experience will make the office better suited to mount another consultant-led large-scale survey.

INCREASED AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY DOCUMENTATION

While the historic neighborhoods represented in this survey have predominantly White origins, portions have grown to have a noteworthy African American population, such as the following, among others:

- T. J. Jemison Boulevard,
- the Mount Zion First Baptist Church at 356 T.J. Jemison Boulevard,
- the Odell S. Williams Museum of African American History, 538 South Boulevard and
- New St. Luke Baptist Church at 538 South Boulevard.

This evolution should be thoroughly researched before moving forward with certain nominations or producing other historic recognitions. This research is beyond the scope of this survey, but it should be a goal moving forward with future surveys and with all future National Register nominations where there is a component of African American history evident.

COMMUNITY ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Information collected through this survey should be as transparent as possible. It will be available through the East Baton Rouge City/Parish Website website and through the LASHPO Louisiana Historic Structures online map tool, but other methods of information distribution should be established to ensure that the public has all tools possible when doing research. Community accessibility is a key goal to any documentation project.

Portions of survey data will be integrated with the East Baton Rouge Parish public GIS map. The City-Parish Planning Commission can append survey photos to relevant properties as well as use the information to update assessment cards for multiple addresses on individual lots. Also, some of the dates of construction on the Parish Assessor's Office website could be added.

Meetings focused on individual streets can address and enhance the information gathered in this survey. Data is always developing, so the survey information distribution should not be an endpoint. Meeting attendees can assist with guiding the process organically.

SURVEY RESULTS

BEAUREGARD TOWN HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY INVENTORY

The details of the 517 structures surveyed are as follows:

AGE

1-49 years old	57	11% of all resources
50-99 years old	114	22% of all resources
100+ years old	346	67% of all resources

OVERALL

CONTRIBUTING

NON-CONTRIBUTING

STYLE

	433	84%	84	16%
Art Nouveau	1	>1%		
Beaux-Arts	1	>1%		
Blocky			5	6%
Brutalism	8	2%	2	>1%
Cape Cod	2	>1%		
Classical Revival	22	5%		
Colonial Revival	13	3%		
Commercial	2	>1%	1	1%
Craftsman	111	26%	11	13%
Creole Cottage	11	3%	1	1%
Curtain Wall	2	1%	1	1%
Deconstructivism			2	2%
Decorative Brick	15	3%		
Dutch Colonial Revival	1	>1%		
Eastlake	7	2%		
Functionalism	2	>1%	3	4%
Googie	2	>1%		
Gothic Revival	4	1%	1	1%
Greek Revival	7	2%		
International	7	2%		
Mansard	2	>1%		
Mediterranean Revival	6	1%		
Miesian	3	1%	1	1%
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival	7	2%		
Mixed	23	5%	1	1%
Neo-Traditional	13	3%	2	2%
New Classical			3	4%
New Formalism	3	1%		
No Style	3	1%	6	7%
Other	4	1%	7	8%
Post-Modern	1	>1%	17	20%
Prairie	1	>1%		
Queen Anne	225	52%	5	5%
Ranch Style	14	3%	1	1%
Romanesque Revival	2	>1%		
Streamline Moderne	1	>1%		
Tudor Revival	4	1%		



Vernacular	5	1%		
FORM				
Aircraft	1	1%		
Apartment Building	14	3%	5	6%
Auto shop	5	1%		
Bungalow	155	36%	5	6%
Center-Hall	24	6%		
Church	6	1%	1	1%
Community Store	3	1%	1	1%
Corner Store	3	1%		
Creole Cottage	21	5%	2	2%
Depot	1	>1%		
Double-Gallery	1	>1%	3	4%
Double Pen	1	>1%		
Double Shotgun	18	4%	3	4%
Duplex	6	1%		
Fast Food Drive Thru			2	2%
Firehouse	1	1%	1	1%
Four Square	5	1%		
Freestanding Commercial	1	1%	1	1%
Gable-Ell	16	4%	1	1%
Garage	4	1%	2	2%
Minimal Traditional Cottage	14	3%		
Multiple-retail	1	1%		
Office Building	21	5%	19	23%
Open Concept			12	14%
Other	7	2%	11	13%
Queen Anne Cottage	23	5%	3	4%
Queen Anne House	9	2%		
Ranch	9	2%	1	1%
Retail and office	2	>1%	2	2%
School Building	2	>1%		
Sculpture			2	2%
Ship	2	>1%		
Shop/Residence	2	>1%		
Shotgun	33	8%	3	4%
Side-hall	12	3%	1	1%
Single-retail			1	1%
Theatre	2	1%	1	1*
Warehouse	7	2%		



NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

Properties in the boundary of the survey that are already in the National Register of Historic Places or as a National Historic Landmark. Beauregard Town continues to lose its historic housing stock though demolition and neglect. National Register Historic District listing is key to promote pride and community recognition as well as providing as many financial incentives as possible to encourage restoration.

Louisiana Old State Capitol, 1847-1849. 100 North Boulevard.

- Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974, #73000862.



New Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R.R. depot (New Y. & M. V. Depot), 1925. 100 South River Road.

- Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1994, #94000463.



Old Governor's Mansion, 1930. 502 North Boulevard.
Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1975, #75000847.



USS Kidd (DD-661), 1943. 305 South River Road.
Listed on the U.S. National Register of Historic Places in 1983 #83000502 (Under Criteria A (Event) and C (Architecture) and the U.S. National Historic Landmark.





Baton Rouge Savings and Loan Association, 1955/1961. 440 North Boulevard.
Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2014, #13001126.





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